

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
CHARLOTTE DIVISION  
CIVIL CASE NO. 3:16-cv-00428-MR  
CRIMINAL CASE NO. 3:07-cr-00286-MR-1**

<b>MARK STROUD WEDDING,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Petitioner,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>vs.</b>	)	<b><u>ORDER</u></b>
	)	
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Respondent.</b>	)	
_____	)	

**THIS MATTER** is before the Court on the motion of the United States requesting that the Court enter an order holding this action in abeyance. [CV Doc. 4].<sup>1</sup> According to the government’s motion, defense counsel does not object to its request. [Id.].

Petitioner was convicted by plea of interference with commerce by threats or violence, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951, and possession of a firearm by a convicted felon, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). [CR Doc. 28]. The presentence report noted that Petitioner had prior qualifying North

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<sup>1</sup> Citations to the record herein contain the relevant document number referenced preceded by either the letters “CV” denoting the document is listed on the docket in the civil case file number 3:16-cv-428-MR, or the letters “CR” denoting the document is listed on the docket in the criminal case file number 3:07-cr-286-MR-1.

Carolina convictions that triggered the Career Offender enhancement under section 4B1.2 of the Sentencing Guidelines. The Court sentenced Petitioner as a Career Offender to a total term of imprisonment of 188 months. [Id.].

On June 20, 2016, Petitioner commenced this action by filing a petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255. [CV Doc. 1]. In his petition, Petitioner contends that, in light of Johnson v. United States, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015), three of his prior convictions under North Carolina law, for breaking and entering, escape, and attempted common law robbery, no longer qualify as a “crime of violence” under the Guidelines. [Id. at 3-6]. Consequently, Petitioner argues his Career Offender designation is improper and thus his sentence is unlawful. [Id.].

In response to the petition, the government has filed a motion to hold this proceeding in abeyance. [CV Doc. 4]. The government notes that this case will be affected by the Supreme Court’s decision next Term in Beckles v. United States, 616 Fed. Appx. 415 (11th Cir.), cert. granted, 2016 WL 1029080 (U.S. June 27, 2016) (No. 15-8544). [Id. at 2]. One of the questions presented in Beckles is whether Johnson applies retroactively to cases collaterally challenging federal sentences enhanced under the residual clause in U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2(a)(2). The residual clause invalidated in Johnson

is identical to the residual clause in the Career Offender provision of the Guidelines, § 4B1.2(a)(2) (defining "crime of violence").

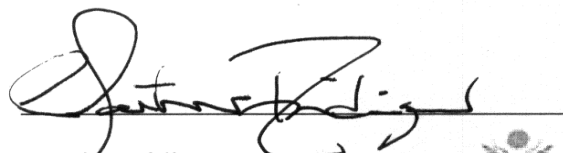
Based upon the reasons given by the government, and without objection by Petitioner, the Court concludes that the government's motion should be granted.

### **ORDER**

**IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED** that the government's motion to place this case in abeyance [CV Doc. 4], is hereby **GRANTED** and this matter is hereby held in abeyance pending the Supreme Court's decision in Beckles. Thereafter, the government shall have 60 days from the date the Supreme Court decides Beckles within which to file its response in this matter.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Signed: August 19, 2016

  
Martin Reidinger  
United States District Judge

